

# MS-NASH Mouse



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## A more translatable mouse model for testing anti-obesity, antidiabetic, and NAFLD/NASH therapeutic efficacy

The MS-NASH (formerly called FATZO) polygenic obesity mouse model has a functional leptin pathway that more closely mimics human obesity, metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes, and NAFLD/NASH

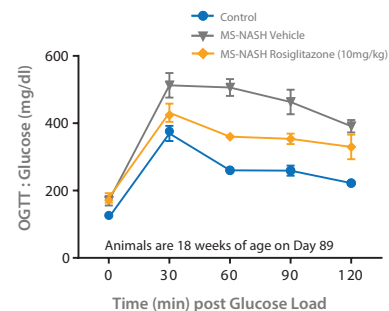
Evaluate your metabolic disease compound efficacy in a translatable mouse model, which more closely mirrors human disease development than conventional murine models.

- MS-NASH mouse features:
  - Polygenic obesity model, with a functional leptin pathway
  - Rapid weight gain, comparable to *db/db* or *ob/ob*
  - Males become hyperglycemic at 14 weeks of age
  - Insulin resistance develops at a rapid rate
  - Develops liver steatosis leading to NAFLD/NASH on a Western diet plus fructose
- Developed by crossing *C57BL6/J* with *AKR/J* mice and selectively bred to select for obesity, insulin resistance, and hyperglycemia.
- Inbred for 30+ generations.
- Suitable for efficacy studies of anti-obesity and antidiabetic compounds.
- Move your agents into the clinic with greater confidence.

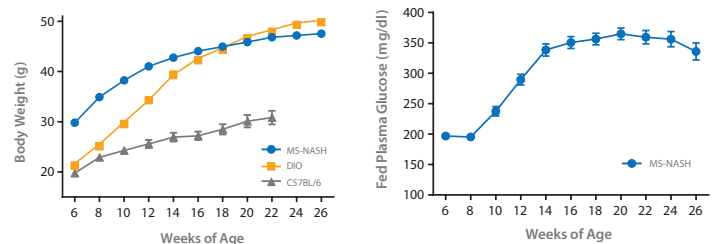
### MS-NASH Mouse Model vs Conventional Murine Models

	Human	MS-NASH Mouse	DIO	<i>ob/ob</i>
<b>Polygenic Disease</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Intact Leptin Pathway</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Insulin Resistance</b>	Yes	Yes	Diet Induced	Yes
<b>Weight Gain</b>	Yes	Yes	Diet Induced	Yes
<b>Hyperglycemia</b>	Yes	Yes	Minimal	Mild/Variable

### Effect of Rosiglitazone on OGTT in the MS-NASH Mouse



### Development of Obesity and Hyperglycemia



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